

V. *On the Genus Hilipus, and its Neo-Tropical Allies.*

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Hilipus is a genus of *Curculionidæ* closely allied to *Pissodes* and *Hylobius*; Germar mostly referred the species he described to the former. The Munich catalogue enumerates no less than 220 species, and a few more have since been described by Dr. Kirsch. The collection of the British Museum and a large number of named specimens in my own, as well as a cursory examination of the fine collections of M. Chevrolat, and of Mr. Fry, and an attentive examination of the descriptions of the missing species in Schönherr's great work, have enabled me, I hope, to avoid redescribing any of the old species. I have, however, often found it very difficult to make quite sure. The descriptions, although very full, are rather the descriptions of individuals than of species; especially has no allowance been made for size, proportion, or variation of colour; all are described with a minuteness which, when there is a discrepancy in any character, throws a doubt, however slight, on the identification.*

For Lacordaire *Hilipus* is a "group of genera," as, notwithstanding the large number of species, it is not often that we can bring more than three or four together in unmistakable affinity. The majority are isolated, or are only connected by a character that has nothing correlative.

Nevertheless, if we are to have any definition of *Hilipus*, it is necessary to adopt characters to a certain extent arbitrary; and thereby to exclude such species as

* With regard to size, it is often simply confusing. For instance, here is one taken at random: *Hilipus Okeni*, we are told, is half the size of *H. trachypterus*, *H. tuberculatus* is scarcely larger than *H. Okeni*, *H. echinatus* is half the size of *H. tuberculatus*. Referring to *H. trachypterus* as the standard, so to say, we learn that it is twice the size of *H. onychinus*, and for this we must go to Germar's 'Insectorum Species.'

do not come within the prescribed conditions. In addition to the ordinary characters of its subfamily (*Hylobiinae*), i. e., the rectilinear and oblique scrobes terminating beneath the rostrum, the transverse eyes, and the metasternum more or less elongate, I would exclude from the genus *Hilipus* forms which have not all the femora clavate and armed with well-marked teeth beneath, tibiae terminating in a free curved mucro, and two unconnected claws. Generally also there are ocular lobes, but this character, and indeed all others, must be taken with some reserve. There is a gradation in all of them in many species that defies limitation. And, if the group is ever monographed, it will have to be broken up into a number of genera, or so-called genera, most of which will probably contain only a single species.

The absence of one or more of the characters mentioned above has, however, obliged me to propose eight or nine genera for certain species that have either been described, or are found in our cabinets under catalogue-names, or that most probably would be referred to *Hilipus* by anyone inclined to let it remain within its old lines. Beyond these I have not found any character that can be relied on as being anything more than of specific value. To say what separates *Hilipus* from *Hylobius* would be difficult; the difference between the club of the antennæ, distinctly marked off from the funicle in the former and its close connection in the latter genus, is a character that would be far from satisfactory in many instances. *Pissodes* is separated from both by the non-contiguity of its anterior coxæ.

It is difficult to believe that all the minute yet definite variations that go to differentiate a species from its congeners can be of any special benefit in the struggle for life, or that the possession of any one character—such, for instance, as the comparative length of an antenna-joint—can be an advantage or a disadvantage. The conditions under which the *Hilipoda* exist cannot vary to any great extent; with the exception of four or five mostly Chilian species,* they are all tropical, and in the larval state probably lignivorous. It requires a

* Mannerheim gives one species from California (*H. scrobiculatus*), but this is the female of *Plinthus carinatus*, Boh., according to Leconte. *H. squamosus*, Boh. (*Pissodes*, Lec. olim), is a rare species of Georgia and Florida.

robust faith to believe that "the action of external causes is alone able to bring about these variations" generally so very decided as regards species, but so extremely graduated when examined singly.*

In the arrangement of the species described below I have followed Schönherr.† It is a purely artificial arrangement, tending, as Lacordaire observes, to separate nearly allied species; still it is more convenient to follow in a detached article like the present; indeed no other would be possible without an examination of all the species.

HILIPUS.

The two basal joints of the funicle equal or nearly equal in length.

Apex of the elytra rounded, or, each elytron slightly acuminate.

Elytra without tubercles or granules.

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| <i>Hilipus medallus.</i> | <i>Hilipus respiciens.</i> |
| „ <i>mirus.</i> | „ <i>vestitus.</i> |
| „ <i>commodus.</i> | „ <i>empiricus.</i> |
| „ <i>aulicus.</i> | „ <i>insidiosus.</i> |
| „ <i>mysticus.</i> | „ <i>decorus.</i> |
| „ <i>collectus.</i> | „ <i>spectator.</i> |
| „ <i>pæcilus.</i> | „ <i>suspensus.</i> |
| „ <i>nudipennis.</i> | „ <i>tetanicus.</i> |
| „ <i>posticus.</i> | „ <i>circulatus.</i> |

Elytra with the alternate interstices raised.

Hilipus hipporhinoides.

Elytra with tubercles or granules.

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| <i>Hilipus contumax.</i> | <i>Hilipus grammicus.</i> |
| „ <i>cratosomoides.</i> | „ <i>obesulus.</i> |
| „ <i>severus.</i> | „ <i>caliginosus.</i> |
| „ <i>diversus.</i> | „ <i>vappa.</i> |
| „ <i>austerus.</i> | „ <i>scabrosus.</i> |
| „ <i>aspreto.</i> | „ <i>indutus.</i> |
| „ <i>intensus.</i> | „ <i>depictus.</i> |

* "There is a tendency to vary, due to causes of which we are quite ignorant."—Darwin, 'Origin of Species,' 6th ed., p. 107.

† Gen. et Sp. Curcul., tom. vii., pars ii., p. 27 *et seq.*

Second joint of the funicle twice as long, or, at least, half as long again as the first.

Apex of the elytra rounded.

Elytra without tubercles or granules.

Hilipus catenatus.

Elytra with tubercles or granules.

Hilipus galeotes.

Hilipus expletus.

„ *monitor*.

„ *molestus*.

„ *stellio*.

„ *cynicus*.

„ *exustus*.

„ *occultus*.

Apex of the elytra acuminate.

Hilipus prionurus.

Hilipus miliaris.

First joint of the funicle half as long again as the second.

Hilipus paradoxus.

The following are new genera and species :—

Symphorbus turgidus.

Chœrius squalidus.

Byzes sciureus.

Plethes albolineatus.

Arniticus gladiator.

„ *verrucosus*.

„ *gibbosus*.

Bactrius lophotoides.

„ *brevicollis*.

Acallestes talpa.

The two following described species are referred to new genera :—

Irenarchus fossilis. (Thoms.)

Tartarismus signatipennis. (Blanch.)

Hilipus medullosus. (Pl. I., fig. 6).

H. oblongus, fuscus, subopacus, femoribus basi, tibiis tarsisque rufo-ferrugineis; prothorace modice ampliato, fere impunctato, vitta utrinque albo-squamosa; elytris subtiliter punctatis, interstitiis lævibus, singulatim vitta lata inæqualiter dentata, ad apicem extensa, albo-squamosa. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Parana.

Oblong, brown, subopaque; prothorax and elytra with a stripe on each side of closely-set white scales, very irregularly indented on the latter; rostrum slightly curved, much longer than the prothorax; antennæ reddish ferruginous, the club black, funicle elongate; prothorax rather longer than broad, bisinuate at the

base, slightly expanded and rounded at the sides, punctures almost obsolete; scutellum subtriangular; elytra three and a quarter times the length of the prothorax, moderately convex, the apex rounded, preapical callus slight, punctures in lines, the intervals smooth; body beneath and distal half of the femora chocolate-brown, rest of the legs reddish ferruginous; claw-joint nearly as long as the rest of the tarsus.

Allied to *H. catagraphus*, Germ., but, *inter alia*, less convex, elytra more delicately punctured, and the stripe on each side more indented.

Hilipus mirus.

H. oblongo-ovatus, fulvo-ferrugineus, supra granulis concoloribus instructus, prothorace vitta utrinque, elytrisque basi plaga laterali, una antemediana, duabus alteris postice—ad suturam approximatis—niveo-squamosis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Oblong-ovate, yellowish ferruginous, above with granules of the same colour, a stripe on each side of the prothorax, and irregular patches on the elytra composed of pure white scales; head with a deep fovea between the eyes, these approximate; rostrum piceous, as long as the prothorax, slightly curved, closely punctured at the base, the scrobe commencing at the distal third; antennæ piceous; scape elongate; funicle with the first two joints much longer than the remainder, the last four turbinate, club not longer than the last five joints together; prothorax rather narrow, longer than broad, rounded anteriorly at the sides, the posterior half nearly parallel, granules crowded; scutellum elongate-scutiform; elytra convex, subelongate, the sides nearly parallel, much broader than the prothorax at the base, preapical callus not prominent, the apex rounded, subseriate-granulate, the granules more or less masking the punctures; body beneath and legs ferruginous, with scattered greyish setulose scales; claw-joint nearly as long as the remainder of the tarsus.

I have adopted M. Chevrolat's MS. name for this handsome species; in coloration it is not unlike *H. draco*, Fab., but is much larger, and considerably narrower in proportion, and it has not the slender rostrum of that species.

Hilipus commodus.

H. oblongo-ovatus, niger nitidus, prothorace utrinque vitta lata, elytris singulatim plagis duabus irregularibus, una apicali ad suturam approximante, altera recurva basali silaceo-squamosis, ornatis; rostro apice vix dilatato. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Macas.

Oblong-ovate, glossy black, a stripe—gradually broader behind—on each side of the prothorax, and two irregular patches on each elytron,—the anterior recurved, extending from the base to the middle,—the other apical and rounded, nearly meeting at the suture, closely covered with silaceous scales, but all the patches surrounded with a paler or whitish margin; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, curved, scarcely dilated at the tip; antennæ ferruginous; two basal joints of the funicle moderately elongate, the last subtransverse; apex approximate; prothorax about as long as broad, parallel at the sides from the middle, posterior half of the disk depressed, coarsely and rather closely punctured; scutellum obovate; elytra convex, very slightly rounded at the sides, preapical callus nearly obsolete, finely seriate-punctate; body beneath and legs pitchy black, with few scales; claw-joint long.

This handsome species is allied to *H. leopardus*, Boh., but is rather differently coloured, the prothorax not contracted at the base, depressed posteriorly, and more coarsely punctured.

Hilipus aulicus.

H. oblongo-ovatus, niger nitidus, prothorace elytris vitta flexuosis et ocellis silaceo-squamosis ornatis; rostro piceo, longiusculo, punctato, apice vix dilatato. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Oblong-ovate, glossy black, prothorax and elytra with irregular stripes, and ocellated spots—on the latter—of silaceous scales; rostrum pitchy, much longer than the prothorax, moderately curved, punctured throughout; antennæ pitchy, two basal joints of the funicle rather long, the last joint transverse, club nearly as long as the last six; eyes lateral, narrowed beneath, and

approximate; prothorax rather longer than broad, rounded at the sides, sparingly punctured, two stripes at the side, the lower curved; scutellum ovate; elytra much broader than the prothorax and three times the length, convex, the lateral stripe forming at the middle an irregular ocellus, a large round ocellus nearly meeting its fellow at the suture posteriorly, the nearly obsolete preapical callus forming its centre, the apex narrowly rounded; body beneath and legs glossy black, the two basal abdominal segments with a patch of silaceous scales at the side; claw-joint elongate, pitchy.

Allied to *S. Norrisii*, *S. Cherrolatii*, and *S. bipunctatus*, which have all a sutural stripe on each elytron, and which probably belong to one variable species.

Hilipus mysticus. (Pl. I., fig. 5.)

H. anguste oblongus, niger nitidissimus, femora in medio lutea, prothorace elytrisque lineis flavis, bene determinatis, perplexe dispositis, ornatis; rostro leviter punctato. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Narrowly oblong, very glossy black, the femora, except at the base and apex, luteous, the prothorax and elytra with very distinct lines of yellow scales of complicated patterns; rostrum slender, not longer than the head and prothorax, moderately curved, finely punctured; antennæ pitchy; two basal joints of the funicle elongate, fourth, fifth, and sixth round; club not longer than the two basal joints of the funicle; eyes subapproximate; prothorax longer than broad, sparingly punctured, the yellow lines forming an oblong, somewhat quadrate figure extending nearly the whole length on each side; scutellum narrowly triangular; elytra nearly three times longer than broad, moderately convex, seriate-punctate, the yellow lines on each side at the base assuming a somewhat reniform figure, posteriorly a triangle with a loop in the centre enclosing the preapical callus, the apex of the elytra rounded; body beneath glossy black, without scales; femora smooth, luteous, except at the base and apex; tarsi rather slender.

A handsome species, allied to *H. catenatus*, but dissimilar in the pattern (as will at once be seen in the figures), and differing in the proportions formed by the yellow lines of the funicular joints.

Hilipus collectus.

H. angustus, niger subnitidus, elytris maculis numerosis silaceis, plus minusve conjunctis, notatis; rostro prothorace longitudine æquali; prothorace angusto subcylindrico, carinula antice fere obsoleta. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Chontales.

Narrowly oblong, glossy black, elytra with numerous silaceous spots more or less conjoined to form two principal patches on each; rostrum as long as the prothorax, curved, closely and coarsely punctured so far as the commencement of the scrobe; antennæ pitchy; first joint of the funicle rather longer than the second; club as long as the last six joints together; prothorax subcylindrical, longer than broad, the base truncate, a small silaceous spot on each side at the base, punctures very minute, scattered; scutellum oblong, rounded at the apex; elytra narrow, convex, preapical callus not prominent, finely lineate-punctate; body beneath and eyes glossy black, but the abdomen rather dull; claw-joint slender, much shorter than the rest of the tarsus.

A narrower form than *H. apiatius*, Ol., and differently sculptured, the spots on the elytra more aggregated, the rostrum and funicle shorter, &c.

Hilipus pæcilus.

H. anguste ovatus, niger nitidus, prothorace elytrisque ad latera maculis numerosis pallide griseis notatis, illo subconico. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Chanchamajo.

Narrowly ovate, glossy black, the prothorax and elytra with numerous round spots of pale greyish scales towards the sides; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, curved, closely and coarsely punctured at the base; antennæ pitchy; first joint of the funicle stouter and rather longer than the second; club not so long as the five last joints together; eyes approximate; prothorax subconic, longer than broad, the sides slightly rounded, sparsely punctured, a nearly obsolete carina anteriorly, and a curved depression posteriorly; scutellum narrow, obovate; elytra slightly rounded at the sides, seriate-punctate, punctures minute, preapical callus not prominent, body beneath glossy brown, nearly obsoletely punctured and with few setulæ; claw-joint rather slender.

Allied to *H. collectus*, but less elongate, the prothorax more conical and differently sculptured, &c. Dr. Kirsch has two species from the above locality which I am unable to identify with any in my collection.

Hilipus nudipennis.

H. anguste ellipticus, glaber, nigrescens, vix nitidus, prothorace pone apicem obscure rubro, subtiliter punctulato; femoribus in medio nitide luteis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Macas.

Narrowly elliptic, smooth, blackish; the prothorax, except at the apex, dull darkish red; the elytra scarcely, or very slightly, glossy; head and rostrum glossy chestnut-brown, the latter as long as the prothorax, curved, not carinated, the base moderately punctured; antennæ pitchy, two basal joints of the funicle elongate, the last two slightly transverse; club shortly elliptic; eyes not approximate in front; prothorax longer than broad, a little incurved at the sides behind the middle, not glossy, a shade of black at the apex, minutely and sparingly punctured; scutellum oval, very glossy black; elytra narrow, broadest behind the shoulders, scaleless, except a minute scale in each puncture, finely seriate-punctate, the intervals very smooth, preapical callus very slight, the apex narrowly rounded; legs moderately elongate, very glossy black, middle of the femora luteous; metasternum dull red, rest of the body beneath glossy blackish.

Except that this species has the same particoloured femora as in *H. mysticus* and *H. catenatus*, I know of no ally but the following.

Hilipus posticus.

H. angustus, niger, fere opacus; prothorace antice carinato, pone apicem rufescenti; capite, rostro, pedibusque (femoribus in medio luteis) nitide nigris; elytris postice fascia subarcuata silaceo-squamosa ornatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Narrow, black, nearly opaque; prothorax, except at the apex, reddish; elytra with a silaceous curved band posteriorly; the legs, except the luteous middle of the femora, glossy black; head and rostrum glossy black, the latter longer than the prothorax, curved, with three carinæ at the base, the intervals lightly punctured;

antennæ pitchy, the two basal joints of the funicle moderately elongate, the last four transverse; club elliptic; prothorax scarcely longer than broad, a little incurved at the sides behind the middle, opaque reddish, the anterior border black; scutellum glossy, elytra elongate, nearly parallel at the sides, scales scattered and exceedingly minute, posteriorly a dense line of normal silaceous scales forming a slightly-curved band on each elytron—the concavity backwards, seriate-punctate, punctures very slight, each with a minute whitish scale, preapical callus not prominent; body beneath dark brown, metasternum luteous; legs slender.

Allied to the preceding, but with narrower, nearly parallel elytra, more convex, and without the posterior band.

Hilipus respiciens.

H. gracilis, nitide piceo-fuscus, lævigatus, femoribus ferrugineis, elytris singulatim prope apicem annulo albedo ornatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Chinchamajo.

Slender, dark pitchy brown, smooth and glossy; femora, except at the apex, ferruginous, each elytron at the base with a short transverse narrow band, and very near the apex a well-defined ring of silaceous scales; rostrum rather slender, curved, sparingly punctured, the scales commencing not far from the apex; eyes approximate; antennæ pitchy: two basal joints of the funicle subelongate, the second somewhat shorter; club as long as the five last joints together; prothorax equal in length and breadth, narrowed anteriorly, parallel at the sides from before the middle, sparingly punctured, slightly carinated anteriorly; scutellum rounded; elytra subparallel at the sides, seriate-punctate, punctures minute, preapical callus not prominent; body beneath and legs glossy brown, with a very few scattered setulæ; second abdominal segment longitudinally impressed; claw-joint slender.

An isolated species, but with the eyes approximate beneath as well as in front, as in *H. parvulus*, with which it has no affinity otherwise.

Hilipus restitus. (Pl. I., fig. 7.)

H. angustus, nitide niger, prothorace utrinque vitta lutea, elytrisque, humeris fasciaque irregulari pone

medium exceptis, albido-squamosis; rostro a basi gradatim latiori. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Macas.

Narrowly oblong, glossy black above, except a stripe in the middle (and the sides below) of the prothorax, the shoulders, and an irregular band on the elytra behind the middle, forming a lozenge-shaped patch on the suture, and spreading upwards to the shoulders at the sides, covered with closely-approximate whitish scales; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, gradually broader from the base to the apex, irregularly punctured; antennæ pitchy; the two basal joints of the funicle equal, the last obconic; eyes round, lateral; prothorax narrow, scarcely longer than broad, the sides from the middle parallel, obsoletely punctured; scutellum small, oblong; elytra three times the length of the prothorax, parallel at the sides, preapical callus nearly obsolete, apparently striate-punctate, but the punctures mostly masked by the scales; body beneath and legs glossy black, nearly scaleless; tarsi rather long, claw-joint much shorter.

An isolated species. The rostrum is more than usually dilated from the base to the tip. The colour on the upper surface seems to be a pale ashy, owing to the white scales not completely covering the derm.

Hilipus empiricus.

H. oblongo-ovatus, fuscus, silaceo-squamosus, lateribus squamulis in linea irregulari condensatis; rostro sat valde arcuato, basi in medio carinato et grosse punctato; elytris supra planatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Chontales.

Oblong-ovate, dark brown, with silaceous scales at the sides of the prothorax and elytra close together, forming an irregular stripe receding from the external margin in the middle of the elytra, but united to its fellow by a narrow band posteriorly; rostrum somewhat slender, rather strongly curved, carinated, and coarsely punctured at the base; antennæ ferruginous, the two basal joints of the funicle of moderate length, the rest gradually shorter; club nearly as long as the last five together; eyes approximate both above and beneath; prothorax oblong, the sides rounded, but slightly incurved at the

base, a narrow glossy carina anteriorly, coarsely punctured between the stripes, each puncture posteriorly with a raised border; scutellum rounded; elytra flattened above between the stripes, and coarsely seriate-punctate, preapical callus prominent; a few small scattered scales on the legs and body beneath; tarsi ferruginous.

A small species, bordering in some respects on *H. draco*, Fab., but much narrower and otherwise differentiated by rostrum, antennæ, &c. Its metathorax is very much longer than usual, and this throws the hind legs very much behind.

Hilipus insidiosus.

H. oblongus, fusco-piceus, squamis minutissimis albidis parce adpersus; prothorace granulis majusculis obsito, elytris rugoso-punctatis.

Hab. Morro Velho.

Oblong, pitchy brown, with a few narrow, very minute white scales; rostrum slender, much longer than the prothorax, chestnut-brown, glossy, moderately curved, and remotely and finely punctured throughout; antennæ ferruginous, funicle with the two basal joints of moderate length, the rest shortly obconic; club scarcely longer than the last three together; eyes subapproximate; prothorax transverse, well-rounded at the sides, contracted at the base, with many approximate, often reniform, tubercles, the middle with a stout carina, a small triangular space at the apex punctured; scutellum triangular; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, depressed along the suture, the anterior half nearly parallel at the sides, coarsely striate-punctate, the intervals with irregular more or less transverse folds, behind the middle a small spot of white scales, preapical callus prominent; body beneath glossy black, finely punctured; tarsi ferruginous.

Allied to *H. dorsosulcatus*, but with longer and more rugose elytra, and a carinated prothorax.

Hilipus decorus.

H. oblongus, subplanus, dense griseo-squamosus, setulisque adpersus, maculis duabus communibus basi, lateribus, fasciæque inter callos preapicales, fuscis; prothorace carinato. Long. 5—6 lin.

Hab. Amazon (Ega?), Sarayacu.

Oblong, closely covered with pale greyish scales, and here and there a long erect one; prothorax and elytra at the base, the sides, and an irregular band between the preapical calluses, deep rich brown; rostrum as long as the prothorax, curved, with three somewhat indefinite carinæ, the central one extending to the vertex; antennæ ferruginous; the two basal joints of the funicle rather short, the rest rounded, the last three slightly transverse; club as long as the last four together; eyes lateral, widely apart in front; prothorax as long as broad, narrowed anteriorly, the sides from the middle parallel, a slender carina extending from the apex nearly to the base, the disk remotely punctured, the two basal spots connected with corresponding spots on the elytra; scutellum rounded; elytra flattish above, slightly narrowing from the base to near the apex, seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely raised, the lateral stripe rising into a triangular patch at above the middle; body beneath and legs closely covered with silaceous scales and scattered hairs; legs rather slender.

An isolated species apparently; depressed, particularly on the elytra, and with an unusual width between the eyes.

Hilipus spectator. (Pl. II., fig. 1.)

H. oblongus, niger nitidus, prothorace plaga magna utrinque, elytris singulatim altera ante medium, annuloque postice, callo circumducens, albo-squamosis; rostro apicem versus sat lato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Oblong, glossy black, a large patch on each side of the prothorax, another somewhat oblique just before the middle of each elytron, and a ring—enclosing the slight preapical callus—posteriorly, made up of minute white or cream-coloured scales; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, gradually broader to the apex, which is rather strongly dilated, basal half with scattered punctures; antennæ pitchy; first two joints of the funicle of nearly equal length, the last four transverse, together shorter than the club; eyes lateral; prothorax longer than broad, the sides behind the middle nearly parallel, the disk sparingly punctured; scutellum narrow, pointed behind; elytra nearly parallel to the middle, slightly depressed around the scutellum, seriate-punctate, punctures approximate; beneath smooth, glossy black.

A species with a decided resemblance to *Ambates cretifer*, Pasc., but considerably larger.

Hilipus suspensus.

H. subovatus, fusco-piceus, setulis squamulisque ochraceis tectus, prothorace elytrisque fusco-vittatis et ochraceo-plagiatis; supra punctatus, in certu sito quamquam granulatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Ega.

Subovate, dark pitchy brown, more or less covered with slender and rounded ochraceous—inclining to orange—scales, with stripes and patches of brown and ochreous, above punctured, in certain lights as if granulate; rostrum longer than the prothorax, curved, closely punctured; antennæ ferruginous; scape elongate; first two joints of the funicle of moderate length; eyes approximate; prothorax as long as broad, subconical, the sides slightly rounded, disk with a dark brown stripe on each side, joined to an ochreous broader stripe exteriorly, the side below with a large silaceous spot; scutellum narrowly triangular, closely covered with silaceous scales; elytra moderately convex, the sides but slightly rounded, on the middle an oblique brown stripe terminated by an ochreous patch which nearly extends to the suture, the side before the middle with a silaceous spot, preapical callus not prominent; body beneath and legs chocolate-brown with a few scattered silaceous hairs; tarsi with a silaceous pubescence.

An isolated species.

Hilipus tetanicus.

H. angustus, subparallelus, fuscus, sparsa griseo-squamosus, vitta lata utrinque, apice ad suturam extensa, squamulis silaceis conferta; rostro crassiusculo. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Narrow, subparallel, dark brown, with scattered greyish scales; sides of the prothorax and elytra with a broad irregular stripe of crowded silaceous scales extending to the apex where it joins its fellows; rostrum stoutish, curved, the basal half slightly angulate; antennæ pitchy; first joint of the funicle somewhat longer than the second, the rest rounded; eyes subapproximate; pro-

thorax longer than broad, rounded at the sides, coarsely punctured, a faint smooth line in the middle; scutellum triangular; elytra scarcely broader at the base than the prothorax, flattish in the middle, the sides nearly parallel, seriate-punctate, preapical callus slight; body beneath and legs chocolate-brown with a few scattered scales; tibiæ short; claw-joint small.

A peculiar narrow species with no obvious ally, but very like, only a longer outline, *Cholus rana* (Fab.). *Cholus* may be best distinguished from *Hilipus* by its anterior coxæ not being contiguous at the base.

Hilipus circulatus. (Pl. II., fig. 2.)

H. ovatus, niger, opacus, vitta silacea laterali, antice posticeque confluentibus, instructus; femoribus fortiter punctatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Ucayali.

Ovate, opaque black, a broad regular well-marked stripe running round the sides of the prothorax and elytra, and confluent at both extremities, but only extending to the margin of the elytra at the apex; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, scarcely curved, and slightly glossy; antennæ piceous; club as long as the last five joints of the funicle; prothorax rather longer than broad, slightly rounded at the sides, the disk with a few lightly impressed punctures; scutellum small, rounded, glossy; elytra slightly convex, broadly rounded at the apex, punctures in lines, very minute; body beneath and legs rather glossy; femora coarsely punctured; claw-joint moderate, two basal joints narrowly triangular.

This species may be compared to *H. tricolor* (Ol.), and *H. medioxinus*, Boh., but differs from both in sculpture; there are several other species (*velamen*, *crocopelmus*, *lactarius*), but none have the stripes confluent.

Hilipus hipporhinoides.

H. subellipticus, piceo-fuscus, squamulis silaceis valde aspersis, instructus; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis clavatis, rubidis, granulatis, apice singulorum rotundatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Columbia.

Subelliptic, pitchy brown, with minute scattered silaceous scales; rostrum moderately curved, longer

than the prothorax, sparingly punctured; antennæ ferruginous, two basal joints of the funicle rather elongate, the rest gradually shorter; club slightly longer than the last four joints together; eyes approximate, large, somewhat reniform; prothorax rather broader than long, narrowed at the base and apex, fully rounded at the sides, punctured anteriorly, elsewhere covered with large granules, each with a puncture at the top, the intervals setulose; scutellum oblong, densely covered with silaceous scales; elytra broadest behind the middle, contracted posteriorly, each rounded at the apex, preapical callus almost obsolete, striate-punctate, alternate interstices raised, reddish, and having a closely set row of mammilliform granules each with a single puncture posteriorly; body beneath and legs with scattered setulose scales; claw-joint small.

Primâ facie this species bears a strong resemblance to *Hipporhinus caffer* (Thunb.), an African form; it has also a certain affinity with *H. unguiculatus*, Guér., but, *inter alia*, that species has a punctured—not granulate—prothorax.

Hilipus contumax. (Pl. I., fig. 3.)

H. late ovatus, subsilaceo-squamosus, supra granulatus, prothorace utrinque, elytrisque plaga triangulari ab humerum usque fere ad callum apicalem extensa, læte fuscis notatis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Chamicuros.

Broadly ovate, granulate above, with silaceous or brownish scales, sides of the prothorax and a large triangular patch on the elytra extending from the shoulder to the apical callus, rich dark brown, bounded by a narrow line of silaceous; rostrum blackish brown, nearly straight, half as long again as the prothorax; antennæ piceous, club nearly as long as the funicle; eyes subapproximate; prothorax rather broader than long, rounded at the sides, sparingly granular on the disk; scutellum scutiform; elytra convex, broad at the base, only slightly rounded to the preapical callus, the apex beyond narrowly rounded, irregularly granulate above, the intervals coarsely punctured; body beneath and legs pitchy brown; claw-joint nearly as long as the rest of the tarsal joints together.

This species is perhaps best approximated to *H. bellicosus* (Hbst.), but the elytra are more curved, stouter,

entire at the apex; the prothorax narrower, with few and smaller granules, &c.

Hilipus cratosomoides.

H. breviusculus, validus, niger, squamulis obscure silaceis adpersus, supra granulis numerosis nitidis instructus; antennis articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus; prothorace haud carinato; elytris subcordatis, apice rotundatis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Shortly ovate, black, with numerous glossy granules above, and minute dull silaceous scales in the intervals; rostrum much longer than the prothorax, dull black, obsoletely punctured; antennæ ferruginous; the two basal joints of the funicle moderately elongate, the remainder shorter, and of nearly equal length; club rather stout; eyes approximate; prothorax scarcely broader than long, contracted anteriorly, parallel on the sides from the middle, granules small, scattered; scutellum scutiform; elytra subcordate, very broad at the base, irregularly convex, preapical callus moderately prominent, striate-punctate, punctures small, granules glossy, irregularly scattered, larger than those on the prothorax, each with a puncture on the top; body beneath and legs dull black with silaceous scales chiefly at the sides.

This fine species resembles *Cratosomus dumosus*, Boh. It has broader and shorter elytra than is usual in this genus.

Hilipus severus.

H. sat late ovatus, niger, squamulis silaceis plus minusve indutus, supra tuberculatus; rostro tenuato, prothorace fere duplo longiori; clava antennarum longiuscula, integra; prothorace utrinque pone apicem depresso. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Parana.

Rather broadly ovate, black, with more or less scattered silaceous scales; rostrum slender, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, slightly curved, and closely punctured on its basal half, the scrobes commencing at the middle; antennæ pitchy, club entire, nearly as long as the funicle, first two joints of the latter short, the rest very transverse; eyes subapproximate; pro-

thorax broader than long, a depression behind the apex divided by a longitudinal elevation, the sides fully rounded and tuberculate, a few tubercles also on the disk; scutellum triangular; elytra broadest at the base, irregular above and tuberculate, tubercles scattered, varying in size, the larger ones conical and with a puncture on the top, the intervals punctured, preapical callus prominent; body beneath and legs with dispersed hair-like scales.

This species, compared with *H. echinatus*, Boh., offers a remarkable discrepancy in the relative length of the club of the antennæ; in this the club—which shows no trace of being jointed—is nearly as long as the funicle, in the latter it is not longer than the last three joints together. In other respects the length of the rostrum and the median commencement of the scales are strongly-marked characters.

Hilipus diversus.

H. obovatus, niger, supra tuberculis nonnullis instructus, interstitiis squamulis fusco-silaceis dense tectus; funiculo antennarum breviusculo, articulo ultimo transverso. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Parana.

Very near *H. retusus*, Boh., but uniformly coloured, a smaller prothorax with fewer tubercles, the elytra at the base more convex and more rounded at the sides, and much less expanded at the declivity above the apex; the funicle is much shorter than the scape, and the last joint is markedly transverse; the club is nearly as long as the last five joints together.

Hilipus austerus.

H. subovatus, obscure nigrescens, supra granulis tuberculisque instructus, interstitiis sparse griseo-squamosis; rostro longiusculo, cylindrico, perparum arcuato, elytris subparallelis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Parana.

Subovate or rather oblong, dull blackish, above granulate and tuberculate, the intervals with minute greyish, intermixed with whitish, scales; rostrum cylindrical, much longer than the prothorax, very slightly curved; antennæ pitchy; funicle short, two basal joints short,

the rest very short, club as long as the last five together ; eyes lateral ; prothorax rather broader than long, well rounded at the sides, contracted at the base, granules scarcely glossy, scattered ; scutellum scutiform ; elytra slightly convex, somewhat depressed in the middle, rather abruptly declivous towards the apex, the sides subparallel, substriate-punctate, the interstices mostly with tubercles, sometimes trenching on the striæ, and intermingled with them a few glossy granules ; preapical callus prominent, behind the callus at the side a dull brown patch without tubercles or granules ; beneath numerous long silaceous scales, on the legs slender dispersed hairs ; claw-joint short.

A longer and more parallel form than *H. echinatus*, Boh., and remarkable for its short funicle.

Hilipus aspredo.

H. sat late ovatus, niger, squamulis silaceis plagiatis variis, supra tuberculatus ; rostro modice tenuato ; clava antennarum hand elongata, articulata ; prothorace minus tuberculato, apice paulo producto. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

This species is nearly allied to the last, but is shorter and stouter, and marked with large patches of silaceous scales ; the rostrum is shorter, the basal half not very closely punctured ; the antennæ with a longer funicle, and a distinctly-jointed shorter club ; the eyes are smaller ; the prothorax less transverse, with fewer tubercles, some, indeed, little more than granules ; the elytra shorter and more convex, and more abruptly declivous towards the apex ; there is a slight variation of the tubercles, but probably they vary individually.

One of my specimens is labelled *H. signatipennis*, Dej. There is nothing apparently to suggest such a name.

Hilipus intensus.

H. subellipticus, nigrescens, silaceo-squamosus, supra granulatus ; elytris plerumque pone medium plaga velutina fusca, albido-marginata, ornatis ; inter oculos sulcato ; rostro carinato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Subelliptic, blackish, with approximate silaceous scales, above granulate ; elytra with a large irregular brown

velvety spot at the side (most of which is behind the middle) bordered with whitish; rostrum cylindrical, longer than the prothorax, slightly curved, the base with five carinæ, separated by a reticulate puncturation; between the eyes a triangular groove, the eyes approximating in front but not beneath; antennæ pitchy, funicle elongate, the last joint only transverse; club shortly ovate; prothorax subtransverse, moderately narrowed at the apex, granules irregular, a few nearly contiguous; scutellum scutiform; elytra slightly convex, the sides to behind the middle nearly parallel, granules irregular in size and position, each with a pale seta directed backward, the intervals with here and there a puncture, velvet patches approximating at the suture; body beneath and legs dark brown, with scattered silaceous scales; claw-joint ferruginous.

In appearance this species closely resembles *H. ocellatus* (Fab.), but it is at once distinguished by its carinate rostrum; the same character will also distinguish it, *inter alia*, from *H. Faldermanni*, Boh.

Hilipus grammicus.

H. oblongo-ovatus, subsilaceo-squamosus, prothorace utrinque elytrisque in medio plaga fusca, oblique irregulari, notatis; prothorace angusto, basi constricto; elytris convexis, granulatis, basi bituberosis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Ega; Ucayali.

Oblong-ovate, with pale silaceous and brownish scales, and glossy scattered granules, stripe on each side of the prothorax and on the elytra a large obliquely irregular patch on each side rather behind the middle, but not extending to the margin, of a rich brown colour; rostrum rather shorter than the prothorax, nearly straight, two nearly obsolete carinæ at the base; antennæ pitchy, club nearly as long as the funicle; eyes not approximate in front; prothorax comparatively narrow, contracted at the base, sides slightly rounded; scutellum scutiform; elytra convex, slightly narrowing behind, at the base of each a well-marked tuber crowned with three or four granules; body beneath and legs with scattered silaceous scales; tarsi rather short.

Allied to *H. jocosus*, Boh., but with a longer prothorax, a shorter funicle, more scattered tubercles, and a somewhat different coloration, the patch on the elytra

being directed backwards and terminating just above the callus. A specimen from Ucayali, in Bartlett's collection, only differs in its darker, or rather, brown coloration. I have *H. jocosus* from Chontales and from Brazil.

Hilipus obesulus.

H. brevisculus, nigro-fuscus, squamulis angustatis fulvis adpersus; elytris ampliatis, lateribus subparallelis, granulis transversis instructis; rostro longiusculo. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

Rather short, everywhere dark brown, with sparse narrow fulvous scales; rostrum rather long, very slightly curved, punctured; antennæ glossy ferruginous; second joint of the funicle rather longer than the first, the rest oblong, third and fourth nearly equal in length, club not longer than the last three; eyes subapproximate; prothorax broader than long, much narrowed at the apex, not contracted at the base, the sides rounded, in the middle two transverse rows of granules, the intervals smooth; scutellum scutiform, a longitudinal line of fulvous scales in the middle; elytra much broader than the prothorax, very convex, substriate-punctate, punctures small, the interstices flat, with from three to five transverse granules on all except the first, preapical callus prominent, the apex round; claw-joint ferruginous, tips of the claws black.

The scattered scales only serve to give a paler brownish hue to this dull-looking species, which is allied to *H. polycoccus*, Boh.; this last species, however, has, *inter alia*, a short, thickish rostrum, a scrobiculate prothorax, and is a much narrower form.

Hilipus caliginosus.

H. oblongus, supra inæqualis, niger, granulatus, squamulis angustis griseis sat sparse tectus; tibiis anterioribus intus in medio spina valida armatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Oblong, unequal or irregular above, black, head and legs light chestnut-brown, numerous small glossy granules, the intervals covered with narrow greyish scales; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, closely

and irregularly punctured at the base with numerous transverse greyish setæ; antennæ chestnut, two basal joints of the funicle short, fourth to the seventh transverse, club as long as the last four together; eyes lateral; prothorax broader than long, tubular at the apex, well rounded at the sides, and slightly contracted at the base, carinate, granules not crowded; scutellum scutiform; elytra broadest at the base, very slightly convex, rounded at the apex, granules very irregular, crowded at the base into a short raised line, elsewhere dispersed, but in rows at the sides, on each elytron at about the middle a somewhat abraded space forming a dark triangular patch, preapical callus prominent; body beneath glossy black with long grey scattered setulæ; legs stout; fore tibiæ armed on the inner edge with a sharp spine.

I know of no *Hilipus* with which to compare this species, which rather reminds one of a *Solenopus*. It is the *H. caliginosus* of Dejean's Catalogue. The remarkable spines on the anterior tibiæ may be only a sexual character.

Hilipus vappa. (Pl. II., fig. 4.)

H. oblongo-ovatus, piceo-fuscus, supra confertim granulatus, interstitiis parce aureo-squamosis; capite inter oculos foveato, rostro basi carinato et grosse punctato. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Oblong-ovate, dark pitchy brown, with numerous granules above, the intervals with rich golden scales, the elytra behind the middle with a triangular scaleless patch, beneath and legs with long whitish setulæ; rostrum longer than the prothorax, curved, carinate and coarsely punctured at the base; between the eyes a well-marked depression; antennæ pitchy; first joint of the funicle stouter and rather longer than the second, the remainder transverse; club nearly as long as the funicle; prothorax subconical, not much contracted anteriorly, the sides smooth and glossy, granules large, not extending to the apex; scutellum oblong; elytra moderately convex, the sides very slightly rounded, preapical callus prominent, the apex narrowly rounded, granules occasionally confluent and masking the punctures except posteriorly, scales in parts confluent, forming short irregular transverse lines and spots (on the prothorax two lines on each side of the disk).

A very distinct species, and noticeable for its short funicle. In general outline it perhaps resembles to a certain extent *H. Ziegleri*, Boh.

Hilipus scabrosus.

H. ovatus, niger nitidus; prothorace elytrisque esquamosis, tuberculis mammilliformibus confertim instructis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Ovate, shining black, prothorax and elytra without scales, covered with closely set mammiliform tubercles, each mostly with a puncture at the top, those on the latter largest; rostrum not larger than the prothorax, slightly curved, finely punctured, scrobes commencing near the apex; antennæ ferruginous, first two joints of funicle moderately elongate, the four following moniliform, the last transverse; eyes lateral, shortly ovate; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, the tubercles flattish; scutellum transversely triangular; elytra not much broader than the prothorax at the base, thence gradually broader to near the apex, irregularly tuberculate, tubercles more or less united, generally in a transverse direction, several with a puncture at the top, the intervals pitted or punctured; body beneath shining black, without scales; legs with a reddish tinge.

Apparently an isolated species, which should probably form a distinct genus; at first sight it might be taken for a *Cherrus*. I have adopted M. Buquet's MS. name.

Hilipus indutus. (Pl. II., fig. 3.)

H. oblongo-ovatus, niger, supra squamositate grise-scente dense tectus, granulisque setigeris adspersus; prothorace subcylindrico; elytris postice latioribus, et subito declivibus, super apicem tuberculis duobus setigeris obsitu. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Macas.

Oblong-ovate, black, closely covered above with a greenish grey squamosity, and with several small granules, each bearing a stiff black seta; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, gradually broader towards the apex, striolated and roughly punctured anteriorly; antennæ ferruginous; funicle rather short; the club as long as the last five joints together; eyes rather distant

in front; prothorax subcylindrical, the sides slightly rounded, the apex a little narrower than the base, granules, owing to the squamosity, not very apparent, scutellum triangular; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at the base, but gradually increasing in breadth posteriorly, abruptly declivous at the apex, shoulders rounded, two small tubercles at the base and two prominent ones above the apex, the latter covered with stiff setæ; body beneath and legs with silaceous scales; legs rather short.

In general outline like *H. retusus*, Boh., but with a dense, somewhat crustaceous, squamosity, in which the granules are almost imbedded, striolated rostrum, and other characters.

Hilipus depictus. (Pl. I., fig. 1.)

H. ellipticus, ater, vittis arcuatis silaceis, ornatus; rostro tenuiore, curvato; prothorace conico, in medio linea nitida elevata, instructo. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Elliptic, intensely black, with lines of silaceous scales, more or less curved, on the prothorax and elytra; rostrum glossy, very slender, curved, not dilated at the apex, the base with a slightly elevated median line; antennæ pitchy, inserted behind the middle; first two joints of the funicle somewhat elongate; club obovate, rather short; eyes moderately approximate; prothorax conic, rather longer than broad, a narrow glossy very distinct elevated line in the middle, the disk on each side with a slightly curved silaceous stripe, and an oblong spot in front of the anterior coxæ; scutellum round, glossy; elytra subcordate, apex rounded, substriate-punctate, the punctures coarse, approximate, first three interstices with a few glossy granules, a silaceous stripe curving inwards at the shoulder, and another curving outwards at the apex; body beneath and legs with large scattered punctures, each enclosing a narrow silaceous scale; femora rather slender; claw-joint elongated.

This species has an unusually slender rostrum for its genus, and is also remarkable for its coloration, and the peculiar line on the prothorax.

Hilipus catenatus. (Pl. I., fig. 4.)

H. oblongus, *niger*, *nitidus*, femora in medio lutea; fronte, prothorace elytrisque lineis conjunctis flavis, bene determinatis, ornatis; rostro quinque-carinato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Macas.

Oblong, glossy black; femora, except at the base and apex, luteous; front, prothorax and elytra with very distinct lines of yellow scales between the eyes, and on the front two lines united in the middle, the lines on the sides of the prothorax forming a broad triangle with the apex downwards, and those on the elytra at the side a lozenge-shaped figure before the middle joined by a looped pedicel to a transverse line at the base, and from just behind the middle to the apex a figure resembling the numeral 8; rostrum rather stout, narrower in the middle, the basal two-thirds with five well-marked carinae, and a smaller and less distinct carina on each side of the central one; antennae black, the scape paler or pitchy, the second joint of the funicle half as long again as the first; the club nearly as long as the last five joints together; eyes lateral; prothorax broader than long, a few fine punctures anteriorly; scutellum rounded, inclining to cordate; elytra subcuneiform, broadest at the base, moderately convex, seriate-punctate, preapical callus not prominent, the apex rounded; body beneath glossy black without scales; penultimate joint of the tarsi broadly bilobed.

The form, rostrum, disposition of the yellow lines, which may be compared to the links of a chain, and other characters, at once differentiate this species. It is, however, closely allied to *H. mysticus*, ante p. 67.

Hilipus galeotes.

H. breviter ellipticus, *fuscus*, supra tuberculis plurimis nitide nigris adspersus, interstitiis squamulis subaurantiacis dense tectis; elytris subcordatis, apicibus paulo divaricatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Sarayaen.

Shortly ovate, dark brown, above with several glossy black conical tubercles—varying in size—irregularly scattered, the intervals closely covered with dull orange-

coloured setulose scales; rostrum much longer than the prothorax, slightly curved, closely punctured at the base, the intervals granuliform; eyes not approximate; antennæ pitchy; second joint of the funicle twice as long as the first, the rest pyriform and gradually shorter to the sixth; club a little longer than the last three joints together; prothorax rather broader than long, the sides moderately rounded and a little contracted at the base, an oblong tubercle in the middle, with smaller ones towards the sides and behind; scutellum subscutiform; elytra subcordate, very broad at the base, substriate-punctate, punctures mostly masked by the scales, preapical callus not prominent, the apices slightly divaricate; body beneath and legs glossy brown, with numerous minute scales.

A stout species like *H. cratosomoides*, ante p. 77, but tuberculate, not granulate, and, *inter alia*, an unusually long rostrum, and the second joint of the funicle twice as long as the first.

Hilipus monitor.

H. sat late ovatus, niger, squamulis silaceis approximatis vestitus, supra tuberculis majoribus et minoribus plurimis instructus; rostro elongato; elytris basi laud depressis, in medio singulorum obscure fusco-notatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Ucajali.

Rather broadly ovate, black, covered with approximate silaceous scales, with numerous larger and smaller tubercles above, the elytra with an indefinite brown triangular patch; rostrum elongate, slightly stouter towards the apex; antennæ ferruginous, second joint of the funicle nearly twice as long as the first; prothorax well rounded at the sides, the disk with several glossy tubercles, and three narrow elevated ones just before the middle, the intervals between these concave; scutellum triangular; elytra rather short, broadest at the base, convex, several large and small tubercles on the back, the former mostly confined to the base and middle, behind the latter position the elytra is slightly depressed and marked with a semilunar blotch, preapical callus prominent, ending in a glossy point, the apex broadly rounded; body beneath and legs as in the preceding species, but the last abdominal segment coarsely punctured.

Allied to *H. tuberculatus*, Boh., but stouter and more convex, the preapical callus not tuberculate, the apex itself broadly rounded, &c.

Hilipus stellio.

H. sat late ovatus, niger, squamulis griseis adspersus, supra tuberculis raris instructus; rostro modice elongato; elytris basi depressis, in medio plaga laterali fusca notatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Pará.

Rather broadly ovate, black, with small greyish scattered scales, sparingly tuberculate above, elytra with a dark brown indefinite patch on each side at about the middle; rostrum of moderate length, gradually stouter towards the apex; antennæ ferruginous; funicle rather elongate; club as long as the last four together; prothorax subtransverse, rounded at the sides, the disk with a few small transverse and three larger tubercles, the intervals between the latter depressed; scutellum oblong, triangular; elytra rather short, broadest at the base, depressed and slightly concave to near the middle, where it is bounded on each side by an oblique elevation followed by a dark brown triangular patch, preapical callus sharply tuberculate; body beneath and legs with minute scattered hair-like scales; last segment of abdomen finely punctured.

Among the tuberculate species of *Hilipus* this is, *inter alia*, differentiated by the sculpture of the prothorax.

Hilipus exustus.

H. subellipticus, nigrescens, supra granulatus, griseo vel silaceo-squamosus; prothorace lateribus fuscis; elytris plaga fusca velutina semicirculari in medio notatis; rostro sat breviusculo, perparum arcuato. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Subelliptic, blackish, with numerous small glossy black granules above, the intervals thinly covered with narrow greyish or silaceous scales, the sides of the prothorax brown, on the elytra at about the middle a dark brown velvet-like semicircular patch; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, cylindrical, very slightly curved, rather finely punctured at the base and on the forehead; antennæ brown; second joint of the funicle rather longer

than the last four joints together; eyes subapproximate: prothorax broader than long, narrowed at the apex, the sides well-rounded and closely granulate, the granules less crowded on the disk; scutellum scutiform; elytra much broader than the prothorax at the base, thence gradually narrowing to the apex, slightly convex, striate-punctate, each interstice with a row of fine glossy black granules, which are more dispersed towards the apex, preapical callus prominent; body beneath and legs black, somewhat glossy, with scattered white hairs.

Allied to the preceding, but with a shorter and stouter rostrum, the elytra more convex, narrower behind, the patch confined to the middle, *i. e.*, not extending to the base, or to the external margin.

Hilipus expletus.

H. subellipticus, niger, squamulis silaceis sat dense tectus; prothorace elytrisque sparse granulatis, lateribus fuscis; rostro subtenue, elongato, parum arcuato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Chamicuros.

Subelliptic, black, rather closely covered above with silaceous scales, darker on the middle of the prothorax and base of the elytra, the sides dark brown, rising on the elytra towards the suture at about the middle, and forming a broadly triangular patch; rostrum pitchy, long, somewhat slender, very slightly curved, finely punctured, the scrobes commencing before the middle; eyes approximate; antennæ pitchy; second joint of the funicle half as long again as the first, the last four joints ovate and together nearly as long as the club; prothorax broader than long, the sides well rounded; scutellum narrowly cordate; elytra slightly concave along the suture, the sides very slightly rounded, preapical callus prominent, the apex narrowly rounded; body beneath and legs with scattered silaceous scales.

The coloration is after the style of *H. contumax*, but it is a much narrower species, less convex, with a more slender rostrum, longer funicle, &c. There is a slight mucro on the inner angle of the tibiae.

Hilipus molestus.

H. breviter ellipticus, niger, tuberculis granulisque sat parce instructus, interstitiis plus minusve griseis;

rostro longiusculo, subcylindrico, leviter punctato. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Amazon (Ega?).

Shortly elliptical, black, with tubercles and granules not very closely set, the intervals with more or less greyish scales, denser at the sides; rostrum rather longer than the prothorax, glossy black, subcylindrical, but a little broader at the apex; antennæ pitchy; funicle elongate, second joint half as long again as the first, third and fourth equal, each about the length of the first, the last three equal in length and breadth; club elongate-ovate; eyes large, nearly round, subapproximate; prothorax rather broader than long, rounded at the sides, disk in the middle with about a dozen transverse granules, at the sides the granules round and more crowded; scutellum narrowly scutiform; elytra broadest at the basal part, gradually tapering posteriorly, slightly convex, seriate-punctate, third interstice with three conic tubercles, a similar tubercle on the preapical callus, rest of the elytra with granules or small tubercles, crowded on the shoulders, scattered elsewhere; body beneath black with dispersed slender scales; legs pitchy, rather elongate.

Allied to *H. cchinatus*, but with fewer and larger tubercles, more glossy, with fewer and rounder scales.

Hilipus cynicus.

H. subellipticus, nigro-fuscus, setulis silaceis vestitus, prothorace elytrisque confertim granulatis, illo disco linea silacea curvato laterali, his singulatim in medio macula magna fusca, intus silaceo-marginata, ornatis, apicibus divaricatis; rostro fere recto. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Chontales.

Subelliptic, blackish brown, closely granulate above, the intervals with silaceous setulæ, prothorax with a curved line on each side of the disk, and each elytron on about the middle with a large dark brown spot having a silaceous margin towards the suture; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, nearly straight, carinated and closely punctured at the base; between the eyes an elliptic smooth space; antennæ pitchy; second joint of the funicle half as long again as the first; club as long as the last five joints together, elliptic; prothorax as long

as broad, narrower at the base, sides fully rounded; scutellum convex, round; elytra substriate-punctate, punctures in parts obsolete, the striæ granulate as well as the interstices, preapical callus rather prominent, the apices divergent; body beneath and legs glossy brown, with scattered silaceous setulæ; claw-joint long.

In the style of coloration this species resembles *H. contumar* and others which have a brown patch on the sides, but the divaricate apices of the elytra and other characters of form and sculpture leave it without a near ally.

Hilipus occultus.

H. angustus, piceus, setulis adpersis subsilaceis, et in plagis irregularibus condensatis, vestitus; rostro incrassato quinque-carinato; antennis ad apicem rostri insertis; elytris subcuneatis, basi prothorace paulo angustioribus. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Chontales.

Narrow, pitchy, with generally scattered setulæ, but condensed and forming dingy irregular patches on the prothorax and elytra; rostrum stout, curved, tricarinate at the base and a second intermediate pair of carinæ towards the apex; antennæ apical; second joint of the funicle more than twice as long as the first, the rest oblong; eyes approximate; prothorax rather broader than long, the sides parallel posteriorly, a fine carina—but not extending to the base—with coarse punctures, the intervals granuliform, on each side of it, ocular lobes produced; scutellum cordate; elytra moderately convex, gradually narrowing from the base, the latter very little broader than the prothorax, the shoulders nearly obsolete, striate-punctate, the interstices closely granulate, preapical callus moderately prominent; a few setulæ on the body beneath and on the legs; tibiæ, especially the anterior pair, fluted or grooved; tarsi ferruginous.

A small dull-looking species remarkable, *inter alia*, for its cuneiform elytra and fluted tibiæ. Another genus in the future.

Hilipus prionurus. (Pl. I., fig. 2.)

H. anguste ellipticus, niger nitidus, prothorace utrinque vitta elytrisque maculis numerosis silaceo-squamosis, his apicem versus serratis, apice seipso producto-acuminatis, rostro breviusculo, quadricarinato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Narrowly elliptical, glossy black, prothorax with a stripe on each side of the disk and the elytra with numerous spots composed of small silaceous scales, sides of the prothorax and of the body beneath closely covered by similar scales; rostrum rather stout, slightly curved, on each side two oblique carinæ, scrobes subapical; antennæ pitchy; second joint of the funicle nearly twice as long again as the first, the rest gradually shorter, the last four transverse, club short; prothorax broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, minutely punctured and somewhat corrugated or granulate behind; scutellum transverse; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly convex, the sides moderately rounded, produced and pointed at the apex (the margins of which are serrated), substriate-punctate, the intervals corrugated, preapical callus almost obsolete; legs pitchy black; tarsi covered with greyish hairs.

From the description, *H. acutissimus*, Boh., would seem to be nearly allied to this species, only that it is nearly double the *length*, and nothing is said about the remarkable serrature of the apical portion of the elytra.

Hilipus miliaris.

H. ellipticus, nigrescens, subnitidus, supra squamulis latiusculis albis maculatim dispositus; elytris apice productis, acute-acuminatis; rostro septem-carinato. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Elliptic, blackish, slightly glossy, with scattered minute narrow scales above, and, chiefly on the elytra, numerous white specks formed by the aggregation of small round scales; rostrum a little longer than the prothorax, slightly curved near the apex where the antennæ are inserted, with seven distinct elevated lines or carinæ; antennæ ferruginous, scape longer than the funicle and club together; second joint of the latter twice as long as the first, and as long as the three following together; prothorax conical, slightly rounded at the sides, somewhat closely and finely punctured, the intervals granuli-form; scutellum subquadrate; elytra moderately convex, shoulders obtusely rounded, basal half parallel at the sides, the apex drawn out and sharply acuminate, striate-

punctate, punctures large, approximate, interstices narrow and irregular; body beneath and legs rather closely covered with silaceous scales; posterior coxæ widely apart; tibiæ elongate.

This species ranks with *H. scapha*, Boh., *H. mortuus*, Thoms., and others with pointed clytra; its leading peculiarity is the seven-lined rostrum.

Hilipus paradoxus.

H. ovatus, rufo-piceus, clytris fulvo-maculatis; rostrum longissimo; pedibus, femorum dimidio apicali nigro exceptis, fulvis; dente femorum extus crenato. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Ovate, reddish pitchy, elytra with numerous spots of fulvous scales, head and rostrum fulvous, the latter nearly as long as the whole insect, slender, curved, finely punctured, scrobe commencing near the middle; eyes nearly round, approximate; antennæ slender, first joint of the funicle half as long again as the second, third to the sixth gradually shorter; club lanceolate; prothorax slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, rugosely punctate in the middle, some of the punctures filled with fulvous scales, a narrow smooth longitudinal line anteriorly; scutellum scutiform; elytra convex, seriate-punctate, punctures approximate, preapical callus not prominent, the apex rounded; body beneath and legs fulvous, distal half of the femora black, outer margin of the tooth crenate; tarsi broad, fringed; claw-joint small.

An isolated species, with a long rostrum, round eyes, and the femoral tooth crenate or denticulate on the external margin, as in *Prionomerus*; it should probably form a distinct genus.

SYPHORBUS.

Rostrum validum, paulo arcuatum; *scrobes* obliquæ. *Antennæ* articulo ultimo funiculi discreto. *Oculi* subfrontales. *Prothorax* transversus, apice constrictus, basi bisinuatus, infra profunde emarginatus. *Elytra* ampla, elevata, basi subrecta, prothorace latiora. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* clavata, apice dente armata; *tibiæ* breves bisinuatæ, apice bimucronatæ; *tarsi* latiusculi; *ungues* liberi. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus

haud ampliatis. *Epimera mesothoracica paulo ascendentes.*

A remarkable species, which I have with the unpublished name of *Hilipus Leprieuri*,* Buq., is the sole representative of this genus. The principal characters separating it from *Hilipus* are the binnervate tibiæ (the fringe of stiff hairs running partially along the convexity of the outer mero as in many *Hilipoda*), and the partially ascending mesothoracic epimera; in general appearance it is very different from any member of that genus. The deep emargination of the propectus extends nearly to the anterior cotyloid cavities.

Syphorbus turgidus. (Pl. II., fig. 5.)

S. late ovatus, crassus, niger, squamulis albis silaceisque variegatus, elytra pone medium fascia flexuosa nigra ornata; supra granulis nitidis adpersus; prothorace transversim tricalloso. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Broadly ovate, stout, black, closely covered above with small, mostly silaceous, scales, but varied with white, the sides of the prothorax, scutellar region, and a flexuous band behind the middle of the elytra, black; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, a slight carina with a short depression on each side, the scrobes beginning just before the middle; antennæ closely covered with silaceous hairs; funicle with the two basal joints equal, the third about half as long as one of them, the four last lenticular, and together a little longer than the club; eyes nearly round; prothorax transverse, the apex tubular, the portion behind more than twice as broad as long, with three calluses on its anterior border, the intermediate one slightly carinated, a curved whitish band across the middle, granules few and mostly basal; scutellum elongate-triangular, rising, with the elytra,

* Since a well-known entomologist named a butterfly in "honour" of the lender of a pill-box to its captor I have given up the practice; hence I have not adopted M. Buquet's name. Still, however, I may not give it up altogether. Many of the persons so honoured in the last generation or two are now unknown. Mr. Adam White's *Zopherosis Georgii* has doubtless been an enigma,—for he never published an explanation,—but as he informed me, it was intended to compliment George Gray and George Waterhouse, two naturalists not likely to be soon forgotten.

abruptly from the base, the latter very irregular, broadest at the base, shoulders prominent, striate-punctate, interstices with a line of more or less distant granules, behind the flexuous black band silaceous spotted with white, each elytron with a bulging out behind the shoulders, and close to the outer margin a well-marked preapical callus, another just behind the middle and nearer the suture, the apices rounded; body beneath and legs mostly covered with ochraceous scales.

BYZES.

Oculi rotundati. *Tibiæ* apice bimucronatæ. *Cæteris* ut in *Hilipodo*.

A comparatively small species, peculiar as to form and coloration, which, from the two characters mentioned above, could not be suffered to remain in *Hilipus*.

Byzes sciureus. (Pl. II., fig. 7.)

B. obovatus, rufo-castaneus, supra granulatus, intervallis squamosis, prothorace linea laterali, elytrisque fasciis duabus arcuatis albidis ornatis, his basi prothorace fasci multo latioribus. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Obovate, reddish chesnut, above with several small glossy granules, the intervals covered with greyish silaceous scales, disk of the prothorax on each side with a narrow stripe, and the elytra with two slender curved bands of yellowish scales, the one just before the other considerably behind the middle, the two bands separated by a broad darker brown band; rostrum as long as the prothorax, finely punctured; antennæ brownish ferruginous; second joint of the funicle scarcely longer than the first, the rest transverse; eyes nearly round; prothorax oblong, moderately narrowed at the apex, the sides rounded, granules transverse, scarcely crowded; scutellum cordate; elytra rather short, scarcely broader than the prothorax, their greatest breadth posteriorly, striate-punctate, interstices with somewhat approximate black glossy round granules; body beneath dark brown, sternum and sides of the first abdominal segment covered with greyish scales; femora stout, dark brown; tibiæ short, ferruginous-brown, the apex bimucronate.

BACTRIUS.

Characteres ut in *Hilopodo*, sed *femora* mutica, et *tibiæ* anticæ flexuosæ, omnes haud mucronatæ, intus multidentatæ.

Other characters might probably be adduced, but seeing how uncertain is their value generically it is better to omit them until a congener be discovered; the two here given may be considered absolute; the character of the tibiæ distinguishing it from *Plethes*, which has the bisinuate and mucronate tibiæ of *Hilipus*. The two individuals in my collection differ considerably in size, the largest being probably the male. The habit is peculiar, but reminds one in a slight degree of *Lophotus vitulus* (Fab.)

Bactrius lophotoides. (Pl. II., fig. 9—side view.)

B. oblongus, umbrinus, silaceo-squamosus, setulis nigris adpersus; prothorace apice elevato, bituberculato. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Espiritu Santo.

Oblong, umber-brown, with round approximate silaceous scales, and scattered black setulæ; rostrum rather shorter than the prothorax, stout and nearly straight, with three carinæ in front; antennæ ferruginous; first joint of the funicle longer than the second and third, the second a little longer, the three following elongate-turbinate, the last nearly as long as the third; the club scarcely longer than the last two together; eyes lateral, acuminate below; prothorax oblong, broadest anteriorly, the base truncate, the apex elevated, and having two erect approximate tubercles topped with stiff black scales; scutellum rounded; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually rising posteriorly into a slight gibbosity, then descending abruptly to the acuminate apex, the sides slightly rounded, seriate-punctate, punctures rather large, each with a white scale in the centre; body beneath and legs more or less scaly and setulose; the last segment of the abdomen long and narrow.

ARNITICUS.

Scrobes apicales vel subapicales, rostro infra antice paulo dilatato. *Tibiæ* submucronatæ, mucrone horizontali, laud curvato. *Cæteris* fere ut in *Hilipodo*.

The rostrum in this genus is so dilated beneath as to show the scrobes about half their length when viewed from above; this character occurs, although rarely, in *Hilipus*, at least as the genus now stands. The mucro, however, at the apex of the tibiæ is a more important character, but which is also shared by the next genus, from which it may be distinguished by its normal elytra. The type is *Hilipus gladiator* of M. Jekel's MS. The second species differs structurally in the scrobes commencing a little further away from the apex of the rostrum. *A. brevicollis* has a shorter prothorax and longer elytra in proportion.

Arniticus gladiator. (Pl. I., fig. 8.)

A. ovatus, fuscus, setulis fulvis sat dense tectus, plagis pallidioribus variegatus, supra granulatus; elytris convexis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis et sutura ad apicem, elevatis; rostro basi striolate. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Ovate, dark brown, rather closely covered with fulvous setulose scales, the disk of the prothorax at the sides with an oblong patch, each elytron with a smaller one near the shoulder, and a large cordate one—common to both elytra, and enclosing a lozenge-shaped fulvous spot—posteriorly and nearly touching the apex, pale silaceous, but whitish towards the margins; rostrum much longer than the prothorax, slightly curved, finely striated at the base, and punctured; a small but very deep fovea between the eyes, the latter somewhat reniform; antennæ brown; second joint of the funicle twice as long as the first; club only a little longer than the last three together; prothorax transverse, well rounded at the sides, a slightly elevated line in the middle, granules small, and in the middle of the disk rather crowded; scutellum oblong-cordate; elytra rather broad, a little incurved at the sides, abruptly convex from the base, but less so posteriorly, striate-punctate, punctures minute, interstices sharply raised, each bearing a row of small glossy granules less in size and number on the

posterior half, but the sutural margin throughout with larger uniform granules, and towards the apex elevated or ridged, the apex itself rounded, preapical callus moderately prominent; body beneath and legs with numerous minute narrow silaceous scales.

Arniticus gibbosus.

A. *latiusculus*, subellipticus, niger, squamulis silaceis sat confertim instructus; prothorace brevi, leviter granulato, elytris in medio gibbosis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis irregulariter granulatis, postice singulatim plaga albida notatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Rather broad, subelliptic, black, with glossy granules above, the intervals closely covered with silaceous scales; rostrum longer than the prothorax, somewhat robust, scarcely curved, coarsely punctured at the base; antennæ rather long, the second joint of the funicle three times as long as the first, the rest gradually shorter, club not longer than the last four together; eyes shortly ovate; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, contracted at the apex, the side well rounded, numerous small glossy granules irregularly scattered on the disk, few or none at the sides, in the middle a short raised line; scutellum narrowly triangular, covered with white scales; elytra broader than the prothorax, shoulders and sides rounded to the apex, convex to the middle, then gradually depressed to near the apex, when it again rises between the two preapical calluses, striate-punctate, the alternate interstices raised into an irregular ridge of sloping granules, each generally having one or occasionally two white scales at the base posteriorly, the other interstices with a few normal granules mostly confined to the anterior half; body beneath and legs with narrow silaceous scales; tarsi rather dilated; claw-joint small.

A peculiar species; in some respects, especially in the shortness of the prothorax, approaching *A. brevicollis*; without, however, claiming too close an affinity, I think it may well stand as a congener of the above.

Arniticus brevicollis.

A. *oblongus*, piceus, squamulis angustatis silaceis indutus; elytris modice convexis, pone medium macula

obliqua albida notatis; prothorace brevi, carinato, apice tubulato; rostro basi rugoso-punctato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Morro Velho.

Oblong, pitchy, with minute narrow greyish or silaceous scales, an oblique whitish spot towards the apex of each elytron; rostrum of moderate length, nearly straight, very roughly punctate, the scrobes commencing near the apex; antennæ pitchy; first two joints of the funicle rather elongate, especially the second, the rest short, the last four transverse, but, together, as long as the club; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, the apex much contracted and tubular, closely punctured, the intervals granuliform, a slender glossy raised line or carina in the middle; scutellum scutiform, densely covered with white scales; elytra moderately convex, parallel at the sides, broadly rounded at the apex, striate-punctate, punctures approximate, the interstices slightly raised and having a granuliform appearance, preapical callus not prominent; legs rather short.

CHÆRIUS.

Elytra planata, lateribus abrupte declivibus, cæteris fere ut in *Hilipodo*, sed *scrobes* apicales, dorsum rostri incipientes. *Tibiæ* fere rectæ, apice submucronatæ, mucrone horizontali, haud curvato.

In this genus the commencement of the scrobes is above, not at the sides of the rostrum. The tibiæ are somewhat peculiar, the mucro at the apex is attached for the greater part of its length within the corbel of the tibia, not proceeding directly from the outer angle only, and is not curved; on the inner side the apex is bordered by a row of stiff hairs, from which the mucro is free. The type is without beauty, and might possibly be thought to be comparable to a gigantic *Bagous*.

Chærius squalidus.

C. oblongus, obscure niger, supra squamositate grisea interrupte vestitus; elytris regione suturali planatis, transversim rugosis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Oblong, dull black, with a greyish interrupted squamosity; rostrum stout, not longer than the prothorax, slightly curved, a carina from the base to the apex, the

latter notched on each side; antennæ pitchy, second joint of the funicle half as long again as the first, the rest rounded and mostly equal in length and breadth; club short; eyes lateral, ovate; prothorax markedly longer than broad, moderately contracted at the apex, the sides slightly rounded to the middle, coarsely pitted above, the intervals granuliform, a narrow elevated line nearly throughout; scutellum cordate; elytra broader than the prothorax, the sides nearly parallel, flat along the sutural region, declivous at the apex, sloping towards the sides and abruptly bent down at the shoulders, the preapical callus prominent; body beneath and legs with numerous silaceous scales.

PLETHES.

Characteres ut in *Hilipodo* sed *femora* mutica vel submutica.

There is no character so constant in *Hilipus* as the strongly-marked femoral tooth, so that, in so large a genus, it is a matter of convenience to exclude all species that do not possess it. There are other characters in common, but which, having regard to *Hilipus*, can hardly be considered of generic importance.

Plethes albolineatus. (Pl. II., fig. 6.)

P. pyriformis, *niger*, *subnitidus*, *elytris lineis albosquamosis ornatis*, *apice rotundatis*. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Pear-shaped, black, somewhat glossy, the elytra with narrow lines of pure white scales; rostrum of moderate length, slightly curved, gradually broader from the base to the apex, smooth, finely punctured, scrobes running beneath; antennæ black; two basal joints of the funicle equal, the rest gradually shorter and broader, the last as broad as the club (of which it looks as if it formed a part); eyes lateral; prothorax small, subcylindrical, transverse, abruptly constricted anteriorly; scutellum subscutiform; elytra shortly ovate, broadest behind the middle, punctate-striate, the alternate interstices raised, smooth; the second, fourth, and sixth (the two latter joined posteriorly) filled with white scales, the apex rounded; body beneath and legs smooth, glossy; the abdominal segments finely punctured.

Plethes verrucosus.

P. pyriformis, niger, subnitidus, elytris concoloribus, verrucis majusculis omnino tectus, apicibus obtuse productis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Pyriform, black, glossy, elytra entirely black and covered with large warts or tubercles; rostrum rather stout, smooth, finely punctured; scrobes and antennæ as in the preceding species; eyes lateral; prothorax small, transverse, rounded at the sides and granulate, the disk smooth, abruptly constricted anteriorly; scutellum subscutiform; elytra shortly ovate, broadest behind the middle, entirely and closely covered with large oblong flattish tubercles arranged in rows, the longitudinal intervals very narrow with very few punctures, apex of each elytron produced in a short rounded knob; body beneath and legs glossy, smooth, the abdominal segments minutely punctured.

The sculpture alone will at once distinguish this species from the preceding.

ACALLESTES.

Characteres ut in *Hilipodo* sed *scutellum* nullum, et *elytra* connata, basi utrinque rotundata. *Tibiæ* bimucronatæ.

At the first glance this Curculionid might readily be passed over as an *Acalles*; except, however, in the characters mentioned above, it could not be well separated from *Hilipus* as the genus stands at present. The straight, not bisinuate, base of the prothorax might also be cited, were it not that a close approach to this is made in some of the *Hilipoda*. The metasternum is unusually short.

Acallestes talpa. (Pl. II., fig. 8.)

A. obovatus, nigrescens, pallide silaceo-squamosus, supra granulis nitidis nigris obsitus; elytris striatopunctatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Colombia.

Obovate, blackish, with round, brownish silaceous scales, and numerous glossy black granules above, those on the prothorax with a pale narrow seta at the base directed forwards, those on the elytra with a similar seta

directed backwards; rostrum rather stout, about as long as the prothorax, clothed with erect silaceous setiform scales; antennæ pithy; second joint of the funicle nearly twice as long as the first, the last three transverse; prothorax broader than long, moderately narrowed at the apex, the sides rounded, the base nearly straight, and narrower than the side, granules scarcely crowded; elytra convex, rising considerably above the prothorax, shortly obovate, striate-punctate, interstices slightly elevated, each with a row of not very close glossy black granules; body beneath and legs with narrow scattered scales; femora stout; tibiæ short, bimucronate.

IRENARCHUS.

Rostrum tenuatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* laterales. *Antennæ* graciles, articulo ultimo funiculi discreto. *Oculi* ovati, laterales. *Prothorax* modice elongatus, basi bisinuatus, infra profunde emarginatus. *Elytra* ovata, basi projecta, quam prothorace paulo latiora. *Femora* sublinearia mutica; *tibiæ* fere rectæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi* latiusculi; *ungues* connati. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

The deep emargination of the propectus, allowing the rostrum to lie close to the under surface in repose, would seem to show an affinity in this genus to some of the apostasimerous groups. The type is a large and peculiar insect from Colombia, described by M. James Thomson under the name of *Hilipus fossilis* (Arcan. Nat., p. 259.)

TARTARISUS.

Femora incrassata, haud clavata, dente minuto instructa. *Tibiæ* rectæ, compressæ. *Cæteris* fere ut in *Hilipodo*.

The type of this genus, *Hilipus signatipennis*, Blanch., and *H. Hopei*, Boh., which is unknown to me, are especially mentioned by Lacordaire as "isolated forms," which should form distinct genera. The differential characters of the former are found in the non-clavate femora and straight compressed tibiæ.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

FIG. 1. *Hilipus depictus*.

2. „ *prionurus*.
3. „ *contumax*.
4. „ *catenatus*.
5. „ *mysticus*.
6. „ *medullosus*.
7. „ *vcstitus*.
8. *Arniticus gladiator*.

PLATE II.

FIG. 1. *Hilipus spectator*.

2. „ *circulatus*.
3. „ *indutus*.
4. „ *vappa*.
5. *Syphorbus turgidus*.
6. *Plethes albolineatus*.
7. *Byzes sciureus*.
8. *Acallestes talpa*.
9. *Bactrius lophotoides*.

C.s. Fore tibia and first tarsal joint of *Chærius squalidus*.

S.t. Ditto, *Syphorbus turgidus*.

H.c. Ditto, *Hilipus catagraphus*, Germ. (type of the genus).

A.t. Ditto, *Acallestes talpa*.

A.g. Ditto, *Arniticus gladiator*.

B.l. Ditto, *Bactrius lophotoides*.